

pared for a rather low estimate, but when I considered the mere distance she had gone over, without allowing her anything to eat, I mentally named a figure (a sum of several hundreds) which some experience in travel led me to fix upon as the very minimum of her expense.—What was my surprise, then, when she declared that she had performed this extensive series of wanderings into the interior of so many countries, where the means of conveyance are almost wanting, for the insignificant sum of a hundred and fifty pounds!

The next time I met Madame was at the hospitable house of a friend. She had been making the most of her short stay in London, had visited the principal objects of interest, and been present at the inauguration of the Glass Palace by her Majesty. She confessed that the vastness of London oppressed her, and it is not one of the slightest instances since she had made acquaintance with the English, that she had been able to make any use of her courage and self-reliance, that she had sallied forth one morning to make way on foot from Hackney to Piccadilly, with nothing but an address card, and the most mattering of English to guide her in her devious course.

The conversation turned upon her present plans. Far from her taste for travel having been satisfied, it seemed only "to have grown by what it fed on," and she was already preparing for a second voyage around the globe. Although scientific research was not to be expected from a woman, yet her travels had not been without fruit, since she had made collections in botany and entomology which formed a valuable addition to the museum of Vienna. The Austrian Government had not merely paid her for these, but had made her a present of a hundred pounds towards the prosecution of her further adventures while the professors had given her instructions in the best mode of preserving specimens, and collecting objects of value to science.

Her present views were to go by the Cape to Australia and New Zealand, and thence go to Borneo and the Islands of the Indian Archipelago. She had already taken her passage, and was to sail during the following week.

Reverting to the manner in which I had rediscovered her, I observed, that it was through a New York newspaper, under the head of "What is talked about," stating that she was in that city, after performing her voyage round the world. What was my surprise to learn, then, that she was never there in all her life, and that the statement was a pure mystification, like so many others in which our transatlantic brethren seem to delight. "It was this account," I remarked, "that contained your adventures with a robber, stating, moreover, that you had valiantly defended yourself, and cut off one or two of your adversary's fingers with a knife, and that, I suppose, is also an invention of the editors."

"On the contrary," she replied, "it is strictly true. I was travelling through the wild interior of Brazil, in company with Count de Saxe, when you remember made one of our party to Mar Sabu and the Dead Sea. We were attended by a single servant, and having understood that the road was safe, had neglected to provide ourselves with defensive weapons. On passing through a secluded spot, we were suddenly attacked by a powerful negro, armed with a sword. He rushed upon the count, who being unable to parry the blow, received a severe wound, when I drew forth a clasp-knife which I carried about my person, and in the excitement of the moment rushed upon the robber, and cut him desperately by the hands. The count flew on the robber, the robber attacked the count, whom I in my turn sought to defend, though drawing down vengeance on myself, but as our adversary was powerful and well-armed, the issue would have been fatal to us all had not some travellers, attracted by our cries, hurried up to the spot, whereupon the negro fled."

"Did you receive no injury in the conflict?" I inquired.

"Far from it, I bore away with me a lasting memento," was the reply, as she extended her arm, enveloped in a muslin sleeve, and invited me to make an examination of it. And as I did so, my hand sank with a sickening sensation into a hollow the token of a deep and ghastly wound, which she will carry to the grave.

Reminiscences such as these filled up the remainder of our interview. I was disappointed in my hope of seeing this extraordinary woman again. She has set sail upon her long and perilous enterprise at a time of life when most persons are only anxious to repose calmly by the fireside for the remainder of their days. Notwithstanding the old proverb concerning "the pitcher and the well," let us earnestly hope that she may return safe and sound to her own home and add another chapter to the record of her most marvellous experiences.

NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
The statistics of the newspaper press form an interesting feature in the return of the 7th census. It appears that the whole No. of Newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the 1st June, 1850, amounted to 2,900. Of these, 2,494 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the territories, and those that may have been omitted by the Assistant Marshals.

From calculations made on the statistics returned and estimated circulations where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of these 2,900 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of the 4th printed annually in the United States, amounts to \$22,600,000. The following table shows the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the average circulation of each class.

No. of copies printed annually	No. of copies printed annually
Dailies - - - 350	750,000
Tri-weeklies - - - 75	11,700,000
Semi-weeklies - - - 125	80,000
Weeklies - - - 2,000	2,875,000
Semi-monthlies - - - 50	300,000
Monthly - - - 100	900,000
Quarterlies - - - 25	20,000

2,900 5,000,000 428,600,000
324 papers are issued in the New England States, 876, in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 784 in the Western States.

The average circulation of papers in the United States, 1,785.

There is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitant in the United States and territories.

KITE FLYING.—Every thing has its season, from the spinning of tops down to discussions on free-trade. The big boys as well as the little ones have their hobbies, which they mount, when the season returns, and ride away, pell-mell, intent for the time, only on dashing a head, neck or nothing. The top season has passed—chucking pennies against the walls is suspended—shooting sugar-cane stalks has become stale—rolling nines with a cannon ball and shin-bones has ceased, and kite flying has now become the rage. The air is filled with them, from the unassuming owls of the China boys, which hover about just above the roofs, to the more graceful and civilized flutters far away among the very clouds.

The boys of Honolulu have certainly a very pretty taste in the matter of kites, and they manage them, on occasion, with a good deal of skill. While we write, the air is filled with "concord of sweet sounds," from a kite flying far above us, as it floats gracefully upon the breeze, and little messengers are seen on others, travelling slowly up on their perilous ascent, doubtless with tidings of govt. import from the terrestrials.

Go it, boys; it is a harmless amusement, and far more creditable than much of the kite-flying of your seniors.

EXPLORATION OF A ROUTE TO CHINA.—Senator Seward of New York, from the Committee on Commerce, has reported a joint resolution authorizing the exploration and reconnaissance of the route of navigation used by whaling vessels in the regions of Bering's Straits, and also such parts of the China seas, Straits of Gaspé, and Java seas, as lie in the route of vessels to and from China.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER MAIL.—By the arrival of the schooner George Washington, on the 24th inst., the American mail from New York or the 24th of January was received. Papers to that date have come to hand, and from California to the 1st of March.

The new clipper ship Snow Squal sailed from Boston for this port on the 17th of January. She has about 50 tons of freight and the balance of her cargo is composed of assorted lumber. She may be looked for in a month from this date.

The winter in the northern states has been one of great severity. A snow storm occurred about the middle of January, which was accompanied with intense cold. Many of the routes of travel were blocked up, the rivers closed with ice, and the railroad tracks buried beneath snow drifts. The telegraphic wires, however remained as a means of public communication.

Although the excitement in relation to Kosuth had almost entirely subsided, his movements are noticed with interest and admiration. After completing his visit at Washington he pursued his way westward, and at the latest dates was at Harrisburg, Penn.

The cold was so intense at New York on the night of Jan. 19, that the East river, between New York and Brooklyn, became blocked up with ice, so that hundreds of people the next day, in order to cross to their places of business in New York, (the ferry boats being jammed), walked, and even drove sleighs over the ice. The mass of blocked ice continued safe during the morning, but towards noon broke up, imperiling the lives of hundreds, males and females, who were in the act of crossing, and creating quite "a scene." It is feared that several lives were lost.

The testimony in the celebrated Forrest divorce case had all been taken, and the counsel for the defendant was engaged in summing up at the last editions.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.—Mr. Clay, in a letter to a resident of New York city, dated Jan. 17th says:

"I consider my condition as highly critical. It is a cough of some eight or ten months duration, proceeding from the lower bronchial vessels; it has reduced me in strength and flesh, diminished my appetite, and lessened my sleep; it must be arrested or it will terminate fatally. I think the cough is somewhat diminished, and I have certainly felt more comfortable within the last fortnight."

The widow of J. Fenimore Cooper expired suddenly on the 20th Jan., at New York.

The N. Y. Herald telegraphic report states that official despatches were received by the last steamer, (Asia), from England, of a highly interesting character, relating to the outrage on the steamer Prometheus by the British brig of war. We learn that the report of Lord Palmerston's disavowal of the act was untrue, although the recent accounts are favorable to an amicable settlement of the matter, leaving no doubt of the friendly disposition of the British government, when it is ascertained that the facts stated by this government are correct. An investigation has been ordered for that purpose. Every satisfaction will be given. Enough has transpired to show that the British government will not uphold the outrageous proceeding.

"Mr. Rives, U. S. Minister to France, waited upon Louis Napoleon upon the occasion of counting the Presidential votes. The Prince asked him if he had heard from his government since the news of the coup d'etat reached the United States. Mr. Rives replied in the negative. Louis Napoleon then remarked that he entertained the most kindly feelings towards the United States, and that he trusted nothing would ever arise to disturb the harmony which existed between the two countries."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, in his despatch to that paper of the 21st January, (one day later than our previous advices) thus reports what we believe to be the true state of the misunderstanding between Chevalier Hulsemann and Secretary Webster:

"The former did address a remonstrance to the President against the speech of Mr. Webster at the Congressional banquet. It was a dignified letter, excepting certain expressions against Kosuth, which were quite unadvised under the circumstances. M. Hulsemann explicitly stated, that, if the sentiments of Mr. Webster, encouraging a component part of the Austrian empire in rebellion, were endorsed by the President, the only alternative for the Austrian Minister near this government, would be to quit the country. The President invited M. Hulsemann to a confidential conversation, which was held, and the views of the executive government were expressed in the annual message to Congress, and in the President's reply to Kosuth's address on his visit to the White House; that the Executive did not endorse the speech of Mr. Webster. With this explanation Chevalier Hulsemann expressed himself satisfied, provided he might be permitted the privilege of reducing the facts of the conversation to writing, for the information of his government. The President consented, and thus the matter stands. Meantime, M. Hulsemann has given Secretary Webster, officially and socially, the cut direct, and avoids all occasions where there is necessity of contact."

Some of the London papers received by the Arctic, at New York, on the 21st, speak of an alliance as likely to be formed between England, France and America, against Russia and Austria. It is thought that Lord Palmerston will be appointed to the office of Premier.

The N. Y. papers publish the correspondence which has passed between our Minister to France, Mr. Rives, and Secretary Webster, on the subject of recognizing the change of government. Mr. Webster approves of the course pursued by our Minister, but advises him, in view of the confirmation of power which Louis Napoleon received by the election, to recognize the existing government.

The President has declined to interfere officially in the case of Smith O'Brien and the other Irish patriots, although the petition for that purpose was signed by 15,000 persons.

The Monster Petition in favor of an Anti-Liquor Law, similar to that of Maine, has been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature. It had 130,000 signatures, and the procession which bore it numbered some 500 persons.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—We are happy to state that Mr. E. G. Bodwith, Principal of the Royal school, has been furnished by the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, with the necessary instruments and apparatus for making the observations alluded to in the correspondence on our first page. His Majesty's government will, we have no doubt, appoint Mr. B. to this very desirable service, both as a valuable auxiliary to science, and for the local benefit and satisfaction of residents on the islands. We do not believe the matter could fall into better hands for its exact performance.

The U. S. ship-of-war Portsmouth sailed from Boston on the 16th of December, for the Pacific station. Capt. Thos. A. Dennis is her commander.

WRECK OF THE GEN. WARREN.

FOURTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

On the 28th of January the steamer Gen. Warren, Charles Thompson master, sailed from Astoria, and was safely taken to sea by Capt. Flavel, one of the Columbia River pilots. Having carried away her foremast, and the vessel leaking considerably, he returned on the 31st, and signaled the same pilot about 6 miles off the bar, who went on board. Capt. T. urged the pilot to take him in immediately, who remonstrated, saying "that the bar was too heavy to be crossed in safety." He however yielded to the urgent solicitations of the captain, and crossed the bar safely, at 5 P. M., when the weather suddenly shut in foggy and dark.

Having stationed three men as a look out, the ship was running for Astoria, when the breakers of Sand Island were soon discovered. The helm was immediately shifted, but she did not answer it; whereupon the pilot let go an anchor, but she continued to forge a-head and struck in 16 feet water. After striking two or three times, the anchor was hove up, and she sheered off, into 10 fathoms water, appearing to have sustained but little damage.

It was soon discovered, however, that she was leaking badly, and the Capt. gave orders to "beach her" without delay. The vessel was then headed for Clatsop's Spit, where she beached. Immediate attempts were made to lighten her, by throwing overboard her deck load, but the surf broke over her with such violence, that the main saloon was stove, and was fast being detached from the hull. The starboard quarter boat was washed from the davits, and the larboard boat was all that remained, which was secured, carried forward and launched, with Capt. Flavel in command, and a crew of ten, selected from the passengers and crew, who were ordered to put off for the shore in search of such assistance as he might find.

At the time the boat left, 3 o'clock A. M., all that portion of the vessel abait the main-mast had been carried away, and the sea was making a clean breach over her; but there was no confusion, no excitement; all that was accomplished was done in the most systematic and orderly manner.

After great peril in passing the breakers, the boat proceeded to Astoria, where they boarded the George and Martha. Capt. Beard lost no time in despatching a whale-boat with his mate and an able boat's crew, while the pilot with his wearied boat's crew manned a large surf-boat and proceeded to the scene of disaster, when, to their horror, they could discover no vestige of either wreck, passengers, or crew.

The Gen. Warren belonged to Garrison & Fritz, of Panama, and there is not the slightest doubt that had she been any thing else than a dilapidated and miserable old tub, this frightful loss of life would have occurred.

THE LATE ERUPTION.—We have no detailed account of the further progress of the Eruption on Hawaii, but from various allusions in letters received from that quarter, we learn that the activity of the Crater has greatly abated, and the river of lava ceased to flow, after reaching within seven miles of Hilo.

A gentleman from Honolulu visited the seat of the eruption, and got within about 50 rods of the magnificent column where it burst forth. He represents it as 400 feet in diameter, and 700 feet high! Other jets in the vicinity, of less magnitude, were constantly playing, and the combined action was terrific beyond description. We hope to have soon a more full description of this modern wonder from the pen of one who has explored it, and who is well qualified for the description.

We congratulate our friends at Hilo on the cessation of the molten stream before reaching that point, which, for a time, it threatened to do; and we hope that beautiful town, and that splendid bay will both escape the devastation such an occurrence might have caused. Such an eruption, viewed at a distance, and in safety, was one of rare magnificence; but when approaching their quiet town, with a probability that its resistless wave might overflow them, it requires no effort of the imagination to believe that their natural fears detracted much from the enjoyment of a scene which but few have an opportunity to witness more than once in a life-time.

BURNING OF THE AMAZON.—The R. M. S. Packet Amazon, from Southampton for the West Indies, took fire at about one o'clock, P. M. on Sunday, 60 miles west of Seilly, and was entirely consumed, with the mails, officers, crew and passengers, except 21 person. Mr. Vincent, midshipman, seventeen of the crew, and two passengers, who succeeded in getting off in one of the boats, were picked up after being by her twelve hours. The total number of persons on board is said to have been 155. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

The Amazon was the first prepared for sea of a gigantic fleet of mail steamers intended for the W. I. route. She is said to have been the largest mail packet afloat. The greatest pride was felt in her symmetry, speed and beauty. She had on board 1,100 tons of coal and 100 tons of cargo, including \$20,100 specie and fifty passengers. She was on her way to Greytown, by way of St. Thomas, Santa Martha, Cartagena and Chagres, and was to return to Southampton nearly by the same route, early in March.

U. S. S. ST. MARY'S.—This ship is daily expected at this port from San Francisco, en route for China via Japan. She is one of the first class sloops, and celebrated for her symmetry and beauty, as well as for her superior sailing qualities. She has recently returned from a cruise among the South Sea Islands, where she made numerous treaties with the natives of the Navigator and Feejee Islands. She made the run from the Feejees to Call, 6,000 miles, in 28 days. We copy from the Allie California the following list of her officers:—George Magruder, Commanding; James S. Biddle, Lieutenant; Robert R. Watson, Lieutenant; T. J. Corbin, Acting Lieutenant; A. E. Watson, Purser; John J. Abernethy, Surgeon; Homer C. Blake, Acting Master; Geo. R. Graham, Marine Officer; Richard B. Tunstall, Asst. Surgeon; Jonathan Young, Dulany A. Forrest, Passed Midshipman; John Curry, Captain's Clerk; James A. Green, Benjamin P. Loyall, William H. Ward, Midshipmen; James Meade, Carpenter; Wm. B. Fugit, Sailmaker; James Hutchinson, Acting Gunner; Jno. J. B. West, Acting Boatswain.

On the arrival of the St. Mary's, which is hourly expected, the U. S. S. Vandalia, Capt. Gardner, will sail for San Francisco, homeward bound.

A friendly communication from Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, Commander in Chief of H. B. M. Naval Forces in the West Indies, also despatches from the King's Charge d' Affaires at Lima, and the Consul General at Valparaiso, arrived at the Foreign Office on the 24th inst.

POLICE COURT.—CHARGE OF LIBEL.

On the 15th inst. there appeared a placard about the streets of Honolulu, in relation to the opening of the Express Bag on board of the Game Cock, on her late trip from San Francisco to Honolulu. In consequence thereof, a complaint was lodged before the Police Magistrate of Honolulu by B. F. Hanna, against James H. Tanner, who signed the placard, for a libel.

On Friday, the 19th inst., the case came up for a hearing, before Justice Harris. The examination of witnesses and the argument of counsel occupied two days; the opinion of the magistrate was reserved till Monday morning, the 22nd inst.

This case has excited so much interest in the community, that we devote a large portion of our space to the publication of the testimony taken, in the perusal of which our readers will take a deep interest, particularly those on the other islands, who are not cognizant of the facts in the case.

THE CROWN
vs.
JAMES H. TANNER.

Charged by Libel, by publishing falsely and maliciously the following placard.

TO THE PUBLIC.—James Henry Tanner, passenger by the ship Game Cock, being duly sworn, deposes, and says:—That one night about 12 o'clock during the passage of the Game-Cock from San Francisco, I accompanied Samuel Brannan into the ship's cabin. After being seated, Mr. Samuel Brannan showed me copies of letters purporting to be from the American Commission at Honolulu, and from the Hon. Dan. Webster at Washington City. He then told me that it was his intention to break open the Mail Bag which was in the mate's room in the possession of Mr. Baldwin, but that the thing must be done without the knowledge of Mr. Baldwin, as he thought it probable that he, Mr. Baldwin, would object to it. Mr. Brannan requested me to say nothing about the affair, and at the same time inquired if I had any sealed letters for the Sandwich Islands; I told him I had one which was directed to Messrs. Starkey, Janion, & Co.; I then left Mr. Brannan and retired to bed. The next day I was told by Mr. Petrovits that they had got possession of the Mail Bag, and that it was in the state-room occupied by Mr. Brannan and Mr. Hanna, and that he, Mr. Petrovits, together with Mr. Hanna had opened and read all the letters, and that there was one or two of them that spoke in low terms of Mr. Brannan and the whole party—one of the letters was addressed to a Catholic priest, and the other to General Miller, and were written by a Frenchman.

He, Mr. Petrovits, said there was one letter in particular that contained a draft for some money, and that he did not know how to dispose of the letters as they were all broken open. I advised him to reveal the letters, and if necessary on our arrival at Honolulu to detain them for some time, but not to destroy them.—He said that for some time, that is, Mr. Brannan, Mr. Hanna, and Mr. Petrovits, to throw the letters overboard, reveal the letters, and replace it in the state-room from which it was taken.

On the same day, Mr. Hanna came to me and asked me if I had any sealed letters, saying if I had, I should open them, and read the contents, as they had found in the letters in the mail bag which had been broken open, many things derogatory to the parties on board the ship and that they had destroyed them. On the same day that the letters were opened, I went to the state-room occupied by Mr. Brannan and Mr. Hanna, and was about to go in, when I was accosted by Mr. Petrovits, and told that I must not go in, as the state-room was then private. I had however opened the door and saw a large quantity of opened letters and papers. I then closed the door and retired. The letter which I had in my possession addressed to Starkey, Janion, & Co., I delivered to them on my arrival, sealed as I received it in San Francisco.

So far as my knowledge extends, I do not believe that any other passengers on board of the ship were knowing to or had any hand in the breaking open of the mail bag with the exception of the parties already named in this affidavit. I make this my affidavit to the truth of the circumstances so far as my knowledge extends, for the purpose of showing that the passengers on board of the ship, with the exception of Mr. Brannan, Mr. Hanna, and Mr. Petrovits, are, in my belief, innocent of any charge of violating or being cognizant of the violation of the mail by the ship "Game-Cock."

JAMES H. TANNER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, A. D., 1852. Honolulu, Island of Oahu, H. I.

C. C. HARRIS.
Police District Magistrate of Honolulu.

The Defendant pleaded not Guilty.

Mr. Montgomery as Attorney for the Defendant admitted that Mr. Tanner published the handbill in question.

Benjamin F. Hanna, sworn, deposed,—was a passenger on board the Game Cock from San Francisco, California, to Honolulu; she left the 29th of October, and arrived at Honolulu Nov. 17. Messrs. Samuel Brannan, Paul Petrovits, and James H. Tanner, (defendants in this case) were fellow passengers. There was an express bag on board—so I heard afterwards. I was not aware of it when the vessel started; I do not know anything of the contents of that bag; I never saw it, the letters or the papers; I did not see any letters broken open, or that had been broken open. Mr. Petrovits proposed to Mr. Brannan and myself on the morning of the 9th of November—we were on the poop deck—Mr. Lemon and Mr. Riggs and Mr. Tracy and some others were present,—to open the express bag and destroy the papers which were detrimental to the party on board the Game-Cock. I remarked that it was dishonorable to do anything of that kind—I would have nothing to do with it. Mr. Brannan expressed a similar opinion and some of the others expressed the same opinion. We separated from the group. We means Brannan and self, and supposed the matter dropped. After tea the same evening, Mr. Petrovits came to Mr. Brannan, myself, Mr. Riggs, and Mr. Tracey, and said that he had destroyed three letters addressed to Prince Alexander, one to the Catholic Bishop, and one to the British Consul. Mr. Wase, (he said) had sent a letter to the Prince, denouncing him, when at the same time he had given him a letter of introduction, and warning Alexander not to notice him. The one to the British Consul was from Capt. Wellesley, R. N. The one to the Bishop was from Mr. Dillon, French Consul at San Francisco, and Petrovits said it was in the French language. I was not present with Mr. Petrovits and Mr. Brannan on the 9th of November in Mr. Brannan's state-room.—Brannan's and mine (state-room) were the same; I never was present with these two or any one else when any letters were opened,—and do not recollect of Mr. Tanner coming to the door at any time, and being told that it was a private room. I never saw the mail bag or express bag at all. There was a conversation in the way of jest, one asking the other if they had any sealed letters, among the passengers the same morning; did not know of the bag until the ninth of November, when Mr. Petrovits proposed to break it open; Petrovits said that he had thrown letters overboard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Montgomery.—Some ten or fifteen were jesting about the letters; I cannot recollect any one personally; several asked me "I thought it a jest; I asked others, Mr. Furness; I added nothing further and gave no suggestion as to what he should do with them—I used it as a jest; Mr. Furness said he had none; I asked no one else—sure that Mr. Furness was the only person to whom I spoke on that day on the subject of sealed letters—I did not speak to Mr. Furness on that subject on that or any other day.—The jesting conversation alluded to was limited to that day (Nov. 9th). It was on the evening of that same day that Mr. Petrovits opened the bag—it was no secret.—Mr. Petrovits did not tell me anything of any letters containing money, draft or bill. Mr. Petrovits came to our room frequently, both before and after this occurrence.—He was treated with coolness. I did not intimate that our acquaintance should cease, because we both belonged to the Masonic

and Odd Fellow Society. Mr. Petrovits came on shore here. I associated with him not much. He kept himself aloof from us. He was at the "Bungalow" where Mr. Brannan offered a room, but said but little of him. I know of him in the street until he behaved very badly. Mr. Brannan invited him to his room, because he had put him into business in California, and maintained him in it.

He said something derogatory of all the party. I call that behaving very badly, as he was telling a lie. I understood, he said we were revolutionists. He came out with a piece in the Polynesian, regarding a quarrel between Brannan and himself at Victor's Hotel. After that publication, we "cut" him. I continued to consider it a dishonorable act to open the bag and have continued to think so. I did not expose the fact of his opening the bag because he was a brother of the Masonic and Odd Fellow societies. I consider it a principle of those societies not to betray a brother. Petrovits said there were no letters for the officers of the Vandalia. Capt. Wellesley's letter spoke of a party coming over soon in the Game Cock. I said nothing about revealing any letters after having read them. When Mr. Petrovits said that he had opened the letters we were on the main deck near the

captain. About the same people were present who were present when he was about to do it. Mr. Petrovits showed none of the letters to any of this party that I know of. I had a conversation with Capt. Gardner of the U. S. N. after returning here. I stated the same as here.—Capt. Gardner asked me if there were any letters for his ship. I said that Petrovits said there were none.

I asked Petrovits if there were any letters for any of the officers of the American government. He (P.) said "no." I asked him what he would have done with them. He answered he would have destroyed them. I stated this to Capt. Gardner. I think this was all I told Capt. Gardner. Mr. Blair was present. I did not tell Capt. Gardner that I would have taken care of any letters for his ship, or that I would have brought them or delivered them, or any word to that effect. Capt. Gardner said nothing at the time. Capt. Gardner came some time after to my lodgings and said that our acquaintance must close. Capt. Gardner called on me to enquire about the opening of the Mail Bag.

A Capt. Wakeman was present; I was lying in bed ill; Capt. Gardner came to me in a friendly way. Capt. Gardner came in and said he had heard of the fact that the bag had been opened, and asked for particulars. I told him Mr. Petrovits had proposed it in the morning, and that towards evening he (P.) came again and informed us that he had opened the bag or something tantamount to that.

There is a civil suit against me at the suit of Mr. Gregory for the violation of the bag. I am very glad that the suit has been entered—damages are \$5000. Mr. Tanner has been examined as a witness in that suit—I do not know in whose behalf; I did subpoena him—he was cross-examined by my Attorney; it would be for my interest to bring down Mr. Tanner as a witness.—I am not anxious to get rid of him as a witness.—I wish him to remain to prosecute the Gregory suit; I instituted this prosecution yesterday; I received a summons in Gregory vs. Hanna on Wednesday; I did not regard Capt. Gardner's friendship so high, as to induce me to take any steps in the matter; I still continue under the same relations with other people here; I employed Mr. Bowlin as soon after the publication of the handbill in question as possible.—Mr. Bowlin brings this suit.

Wm. H. Gardner sworn.—Am an officer of the U. S. Navy; had a conversation with Mr. Hanna some three weeks or a month since—I know it is as long as that, as it was, before I was ill,—and I have been ill these three weeks. In a conversation with a friend, the subject of letters was introduced, and one was mentioned as having been violated that was addressed to General William Miller, a second that was directed to the Catholic Bishop, which letter my friend said had discovered the cloven foot of Mr. Dillon, he having been intimate with the gentlemen who were "Game-Cock" previous to their departure from San Francisco. The purport of this letter being entirely contrary to his expressions to them previous to their leaving. I remarked that the violating of the mail was a very grave offence; my friend said yes, but he had heard it from such a doubtful source, that he did not know whether to believe it or not. Mr. Petrovits was the person from whom he had received the information, he (Mr. P.) making it appear to my friend that Mr. Brannan and Capt. Hanna were intimately connected with the offence. I then remarked that I felt very much interested in the matter, and probably the orders for the ship I commanded might be contained therein; that I would enquire into the matter, and try to sift out the truth, I then immediately took leave of my friend. I walked down to the Bungalow. I was fortunate enough on my arrival at the Bungalow to find Capt. Hanna with Mr. Blair. Capt. Wakeman came in, or came out of his room during the conversation. After I did I did not see him. I came in. I remarked to Capt. Hanna that by a vessel that arrived this morning from San Francisco, a very serious charge is made against the passengers by the Game Cock. It was represented that the mail had been violated. He asked me if I knew who had received this letter, or these letters. I told him I knew who had the information, but they did not feel myself at liberty to give his name. He then asked me little hesitation acknowledged to me that the mail had been violated, and implicated Mr. Petrovits and three other gentlemen and at the same time he protested "with an oath," by God Sam Brannan and myself had nothing to do with it—"we protested against it."

I then asked him if he thought there were any letters for the Vandalia. His answer was, no air. I gave my word of honor there was not, if there had been I should have brought them to you myself. After a few unimportant remarks, I took my leave, and went on board my ship. I remained on board 48 hours without visiting the shore, deliberating on this, as I thought, serious affair, in the mean time consulting some of the officers of my command, whom I habitually consult on questions of importance, after my opinion was entirely made up on the subject I came on shore, bringing with me all the little presents that had passed between Capt. Hanna and myself, money to settle any pecuniary matters &c., and carried them back.

I then entered Capt. Hanna's room and told him the subject of my visit that morning, was a painful and most disagreeable one; that I regarded him as implicated in the violation of the mail by the "Game-Cock" which in the eyes of the law was felony; and that I, as an officer, representing the flag of my country, could not allow myself to be contemned; that I had no personal feeling against the matter and that as painful as it was, our intimacy must cease; and I then left Capt. Hanna, and have not spoken to him since. I told Capt. Hanna that my officers had instructed me to say that they viewed the matter in the same light, and would follow my course.

All that Capt. Hanna said, was that he did not care a "d—n" about it, that he was innocent in the matter.

R. P. Furness sworn.—I was a passenger on board the Game Cock in company with Capt. Hanna. Mr. Hanna (the defendant in this case) and twenty-three others. There was an India Rubber bag lying at the back of the stairs with Gregory's Express in white letters upon it. I said to the Capt. and Mate that it was an improper place, and the mate took it to his own cabin. I had a conversation with Capt. Hanna, I said that I had an express on board, he then asked me if I would allow him to see the letters. I told him, "no," as they were entrusted to me to deliver in the Sandwich Islands and I should consider it very dishonorable. He said that there might be something in the letters detrimental to the party on board; signifying that the letters should be shown to the whole party; I considered the party to mean, all the passengers except me and Mr. Baldwin, I thought so because the agent of the vessel referred me to Mr. Brannan as charterer. Mr. Baldwin and I were going to China, there were four packages in my possession, one for Mr. Perrin, one for Mr. Cartwright, one for Mr. Baldwin, and one for Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Hanna said that I had better show the packages because I told him so in reply to his question. I delivered the packages to Mr. Mitchell.

R. C. Wyllie sworn.—Am Minister of Foreign Affairs for Hawaii, and on returning to B. I met Capt. Hanna who gave me the first information regarding the violation of the mail bag. It was previous to the 26th day of January 1852, I think. Mr. Petrovits was my first informant. Mr. P. called and desired employment, stating that he knew things of importance to the Government. I cautioned him against making any declarations that might compromise him with any person with whom he had been connected, he appeared to be anxious to recommend himself, rather than to injure others. I told him I believed in him, and I knew of it from General Miller who had discovered by some means that letters for himself had been opened; but do not know whether it was before or after Mr. Petrovits' disclosure.

On the 24th day of December, Capt. Hanna came to Mr. Spalding's store and said that he supposed that Mr. Petrovits had been filling my head with stories, but that the only thing he could say was that we was about opening some letters, and the law said about that the better it would be for his own sake. (Capt. Hanna, things true.) It was a casual remark, and not intended to be taken seriously. I was a casual remark, and not intended to be taken seriously. I was a casual remark, and not intended to be taken seriously.